

FIRM NO. <b>1146203</b>		CLASSIFICATION <b>SECRET</b>		CARD NO. <b>1146203</b>	
CODE COUNTRY <b>491 USSR</b>		CODE/01 POLITICAL SUB-DIVISION AND ECONOMIC REGION <b>1044 Krasnovodsk Oblast, Kazakh. &amp; C.A.</b>			
LOCATION <b>Krasnovodsk</b>		INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY CODES <b>46</b>			
DATE/INFO		DATE/SOURCE		EVAL.	
DA.	MO.	YR.	DA.	MO.	YR.
<b>JAN</b>		<b>1951</b>			
CIA NO.		MN.&NO.		AF CHART	
<b>SUMMARY OF SOVIET PERIODICALS</b>		<b>326</b>		<b>326</b>	
MAJOR PRODUCT		STATUS		TYPE	
<b>53</b>		<b>11</b>		<b>11</b>	
				NAMES	
				1234567890123456789012	
				Turkmen Canal	

25X1

Source: Ogonek No. 50, Dec 50

A detailed description is given of the different machines, in use on the great construction projects of the R. VOLGA and in TURKMENIA, such as bulldozers, graders-elevators, trench-diggers, scrapers (CHELYABINSK and NIKOPOL' Works), draglines, excavators (KR.M.TORSK Works); mention is made of the seven-ton "Y & G" motor vehicle used for town transport and of powerful 25-ton self-tipping loaders, due to be produced.

Super-powerful floating electric dredgers are to be put into operation three or four kilometres from the site

of the future dam.

A description is given of less powerful dredgers to be employed in the construction of canals.

The world's most efficient automatic concrete making plants will produce concrete at the rate of hundreds of cu.m. per hour. An account is given of the complicated controls of these plants each of which will be run by only 8 employees.

In Middle Asia, where machine components are expected to deteriorate rapidly owing to flying dust and sand, it will be necessary constantly to renew them by soldering a fresh surface of highly resistant metal, proposed by Acad. V.P. NIKITIN.

A new Soviet invention, proposed by the Institute of Hydraulic Engineering and Melioration will be used to prevent water seeping through the sandy beds of the canals; it consists of the deposition of a clay mixture.

A special experimental d.c. station is due to be put into service early in 1951 in order to help in the decision on whether an a.c. or a d.c. current is to be used for the long-distance 400,000 volt lines.

p.8.